

BASS FAMILY

✓

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BASS GENEALOGICAL CHART

FROM: ADMIRAL IVAN E. BASS, WASHINGTON, D.C. - 29 JULY 1966 - TO MRS. GERTRUDE
(TRUDI) CALDWELL NICHOLSON, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

RELATIONSHIP

NAME

10TH G.G.GF.

WILLIAM BASSE OF LONDON, ENGLAND

9TH G.G.GF.

HUMPHREY BASSE (1560-1616), MERCHANT OF LONDON; MARRIED MARY BUSCHIER (BUSHIER), DAUGHTER OF DOMINICK BUSCHIER (BORN ITALY) AND GENEVIEVE (JANEVIVE, JANE) TORCEY (BORN ROUEN, FRANCE)

XII 8TH G.G.GF.

CAPT. NATHANIEL BASSE (1589-1654) - BAPTIZED 29 DEC 1589 SAINT GABRIEL, FRENCHURCH ST., LONDON; MARRIED MARY JORDAN 21 JULY 1613; BURIED 3 JULY 1654 CHURCH OF ST. ALPHAGE, CRIPPLEGATE, LONDON; ESTABLISHED HIS PLANTATION, BASSE'S CHOICE, IN ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VIRGINIA 1621/2

XI 7TH G.G.GF.

JOHN BASSE - BORN 7 SEPT 1616; DIED 1699; BURIED NORFOLK COUNTY, VIRGINIA. HE MARRIED "KEZIAH ELIZABETH TUCKER, DAUGHTER OF ROBIN THE ELDER OF YE HANSEMUNG KINGDOM, A BAPTIST XTIAN IN HOLY MATRIMONIE ACCD'G TO YE CANONS OF YE CHURCH OF ENGLAND 14 AUGUST 1638".

X 6TH G.G.GF.

WILLIAM BASSE - BORN 29 MARCH 1654; DIED 13 AUGUST 1741

IX 5TH G.G.GF.

JOHN BASS - BORN IN VIRGINIA 1673; DIED IN DERTIE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA 1732; WILL PROBATED 1732; MARRIED LOVE HARRIS 8 JAN. 1696

VIII 4TH G.G.GF.

EDWARD BASS, ELDEST SON OF JOHN BASS, LIVING IN CRAVEN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA IN 1745.

VII 3RD G.G.GF.

JEREMIAH BASS - BORN ABOUT 1735/40; DIED WILKINSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI 1808; WITNESS TO WILL OF MOSES BASS IN GEORGETOWN DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA 28 FEBRUARY 1777. MOSES BASS WAS THE UNCLE OF JEREMIAH BASS AND BEQUEATHED A 100-ACRE PLANTATION AND 3 SLAVES TO JEREMIAH.

VI 2ND G.GF

ESAU BASS, BORN NORTH CAROLINA ABOUT 1750/60; SERVED IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR FROM DOBBS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA; TO GEORGIA IN 1790 AND TO DALE COUNTY, ALABAMA WHERE HE DIED BETWEEN 1830 AND 1840.

V 1ST G.G.GF.

ESAU BASS, JR. - BORN 1782 IN WAYNE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA; DIED IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI JUNE 1856; MARRIED NANCY ELIZABETH CROSS, DAUGHTER OF STEPHEN CROSS (R.S.), 1804/5; MIGRATED TO MARION COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI 1820.

GRANDFATHER

ANNANIAS BASS - BORN GEORGIA 1812; DIED MARION COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI 1879; MARRIED ELIZABETH BROWN 5 MARCH 1837

(MORE)

BASS GENEALOGICAL CHART (CONTD)

RELATIONSHIP

NAME

FATHER

ISAAC ESAU BASS - BORN 17 JANUARY 1850; DIED 14 OCTOBER 1933;
MARRIED MARY ELIZA WILKES 8 JANUARY 1874

DR. C. C. BASS

1/512 NANSEMOND

(NOTE: THE FOREGOING IS THE LINEAGE OF ADMIRAL IVAN E. BASS.....THROUGH HIS 2ND
G.G.GF., ESAU BASS, WHOSE "YOUNGER BROTHER WAS JONATHAN BASS" P. 297, BASS
FAMILY HISTORY- ESAU BASS (REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER) HIS BROTHER JONATHAN
BASS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, BY IVAN ERNEST BASS)

THE BASSE FAMILY IN VIRGINIA

"The first English settlement in Isle of Wight County was made by Captain Christopher Lawne and Sir Richard Worsley, knight, baronet, and their associates, viz.: NATHANIEL BASSE, gentleman; John Hobson, gentleman; Anthony Olevan, Richard Wiseman, Robert Newland, Robert Gyner, and William Willis. - On April 27, 1619, they arrived at Jamestown, with one hundred settlers, in a ship commanded by Captain Evans. They immediately settled near the mouth of a creek on the south side of the James River, still known as Lawne's Creek." - (Circa 21 November 1621) " - Captain NATHANIEL BASSE and others undertook to establish another plantation in the same neighborhood - - and his plantation was known as "BASSE'S CHOICE" and was situated on Warrosquoyacke (now Pagan) River."

"The houses of Captain BASSE'S Plantation were building when a great calamity happened to the infant colony. At midday on Good Friday, March 22, 1622, there were twelve hundred and forty (British) inhabitants in the State of Virginia. Of these, three hundred and forty-seven were killed by Indians in the eighty settlements on the north and south sides of the James River, of which number fifty-three were residents of this county." - "At the house of Captain BASSE, in the same neighborhood, everybody was slain. BASSE, who was in England at the time, of course, escaped."

"The census of 1623-24 (February) showed as then living at "Worwicke-Squeak" and "BASSE'S CHOICE" fifty-three persons, twenty-six having died since April last."

" - 'Land Grants: Martha Key, wife of Thomas Key, planter (as his personal dividend, being an ancient planter), one hundred and fifty acres lying on the easterly side of Worrosquoyacke River, opposite the land of Captain Nathaniel Basse,' adjoining that of RICE Jones, - 2 Dec. 1626.

- "ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, 1608-1907,"
by Col. E. M. Morrison.

*

Much of the same information will be found in Vol. 7, William and Mary Quarterly, pp. 205, 6, 7, 8; 214, 17, 18; 281, 295, 307, and 313; source of the following items:

"Basse's Choice" originally called for three hundred acres but its acreage was really four hundred, of which 250 acres was marshland. Mr. Peter Knight who may have married one of Basse's daughters patented 150 acres of the same in 1640, and 255 acres in 1643. It was situated on the west side of Pagan Bay. Peter Knight sold the tract to John Bland the eminent London merchant, and in 1659-60, the General Assembly ordered Mr. William Drummond as agent of the Co-Heirs of Basse to pay to Theodorick Bland of Westover, brother and agent of John Bland, 2500 lbs. of tobacco, dowages awarded in same suit affecting the land. - In 1675 Giles Bland, son and agent of John Bland, sold Basse's Choice to Maj. John Taberner. Sarah Bland, wife of John, relinquished her dower." (p. 215)

From a list of persons living in Virginia 16 Feb. 1628: "At Basse's Choice Capt. Nathaniel Basse, Samuell Basse" - and others, totalling 20. (p. 217)

"A Muster of Inhabitants of Virginia" taken in 1625, - total 1,095,
"Captain Nathaniel Basse, his muster:

"Nathaniel Basse, aged 35; in the Furtherance 1622

"William Barnard, aged 21, in the Furtherance 1622"

THE BASSE FAMILY IN VIRGINIA (2)

"Patents granted 1626: Capt. Nath'l Basse, 300 acres planted" (p. 218)

"Grant to William Budivalt, 16 May 1642, 200 acres facing east or easterly on creek called Pagan Creek, or New Town Haven, etc., belonging to Capt. Basse, called Cedar Island, now in possession of William Petteford." (p. 295)

Will of William Woodley mentions Will. Bass (p. 307)

Members House of Burgesses, 1619-1675: Isle of Wight County, 1629, Warrosquoyacke River: CAPT. NATH'L. BASSE (p. 313)

* *

COLONIAL VIRGINIA REGISTER - Stanard, 1902:

Basse, Nathaniel, b. England, appointed to Council 1630.

" " , Member House of Burgesses, 1623-4.

" " , " " " " , 1629, for Warrosquoyacke.

* *

COLONIAL OFFICE RECORDS, LONDON, England:

C.O. 5/1317 - Quitt Rents for the year 1714, according as they have paid to the Receiver Generale for the Patented Lands in the Isle of Wight County:

Name of Patentees

NATHANIEL BASS, 400 acres.

Proprietor: Joseph Copeland.

* *

C.O. 5, 1308 - (1691-95) - Original Correspondence of Board of Trade, Fo. 184-A
List of Shipes now rideing at anchor at Point Comfort and bound for England,
27th January 1693:

Ships
40 Ann
46 Charles

Commanders
Richard Bass
George Basse

* *

Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666, - by Greer:

Bass, Gregory, 1642, by Wm. Prior, Gent.

Bass, John, 1637, by Thomas Hampton Clarke, New Norfolk County. #

Bass, Tony, 1654, by Mr. Giles Brent, Westmoreland County.

Bass, William, 1663.

* *

NOTE: John Bass on Tax Roll of Nansemond County 1704. (Grandson of above John#)

* *

Virginia's Eastern Shore, by Ralph T. Whitelaw, 1951, p. 649:

Under date of December 12, 1625, - reference to Mr. Rich. Bass.

* *

Census of 1623/4, Feb. 16, - William Basse and Mrs. Basse living at "Jordan's Journey." - (Upstream, in present Prince George County.) "Jordan's Journey" patented to Samuel Jordan 1620. Reputed to have been father of Mary Jordan, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Basse, but not verified by compiler of this work.

- re: THE FAMILY OF

HUMPHREY & MARY (Buschier) BASSE

NATHANIEL BASSE, bapt. 29 Dec. 1589, Ch. of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch St., London. In Virginia 1619. In England early 1621/22. Returned to Virginia 1622. Commissioned to seek colonists for Virginia in New England and elsewhere. Returned to England. Buried in Ch. of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, London, 3 July 1654. (ISSUE)

RICHARD BASSE, bapt. 30 October 1591, Church of St. Gabriel, London.

Humphrey Basse, bapt. 7 May 1593, same church. (died before 1599)

William Basse, bapt. 20 October 1594, same church.
bur. 12 February 1594/5 " " "

MARY BASS, bapt. 25 January 1595/6 " "
m. Luke Walthall 12 Feb. 1610/11, St. Giles in Fields, Midsex.

HESTER BASSE, bapt. 3 July 1597, Church of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch St. Lond.

HUMPHREY BASSE, bapt. 18 November 1599, " " " " " " "

Thomas Basse, bapt. 21 Feb. 1601/2; bur. 11 Jan. 1602/3 - same church.

"SAMUEL BASSE, born ca. 1600. (Some genealogists identify this Samuel Bass as father of John Bass who was ancestor of Presidents Adams. A Samuel Basse settled at Braintree, Mass.) THIS Samuel Basse WAS in Virginia with Nathaniel at an earlier date.

Barnaby Basse, bapt. 30 June 1605, St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London.

John Basse, bapt. 14 December, 1606, - same church.

Lidea Basse, bapt. 15 May, 1608; bur. 26 Jan. 1608/9, same church.

ABIGAIL BASSE, bapt. 14 Jan. 1609, same church.

LUKE BASS, bapt. 5 May, 1613, same church.

SARAH BASS, bapt. 27 June 1615.

NOTE: Names capitalized above were mentioned in the will of their father, Humphrey Basse, 1610, q.v. (England, p. 3):- sons NATHANIEL, RICHARD, SAMUEL, HUMPHREY, and LUKE BASSE; daughters Hester, Abigail, and Sarah Basse, and Mary Walthall, wife of Luke Walthall. Also mentioned were: a deceased brother, Thomas, and a brother William Basse.

Nathaniel, Richard, Humphrey, Samuel and Luke Basse; Abigail and Sarah Basse, and Mary Walthall, widow of Luke Walthall, were mentioned in the will of their grandmother, GENEVIEVE PRESSY, "Widow of Dominick Buschier, now wife of Charles Pressy." - 1620; q.v. England, pp. 3 & 4. (Hester Basse not mentioned. She may have died between 1616 and 1620.

Humphrey Basse, Sr., described as a "french merchant" - in Baptismal record of son Richard 1591; - "marchant" - "gentleman" and "haberdasner" in

re: THE FAMILY OF

NATHANIEL and MARY (Jordan) BASSE

ISSUE:

HUMPHREY BASSE, (b. 15 July 1615, died 1622.

SAMUEL BASSE, (b. 15 July 1615; - no more information

JOHN BASSE, b. 7 September 1616, died 1699, in Virginia.
m. Keziah Elizabeth Tucker, 1638.

ISSUE:

Nathaniel Basse, b. 29 May 1640; d. 1652.

Keziah Basse, b. 4 Sept. 1643.

Elizabeth Basse, b. 12 July 1645.

Jordan Basse, b. 27 June 1648, d. 1651.

Samuel Basse, b. 23 March 1653.

William Basse, b. 29 March 1654, d. 13 Aug. 1741.

Richard Basse, b. 2 Aug. 1658, d. 1722.

John Basse, b. 14 March 1661, died same day.

WILLIAM BASSE, b. 25 December 1618, m. Sarah Batten 1641.

ISSUE:

* William Bass, b. 18 Feb. 1647; died 1695

ANTHONY BASSE, b. 13 March 1620. - no more information.

EDWARD BASSE, b. 8 May, 1622; died 1696, Chowan Co., N. C.

MARY BASSE, b. 14 June 1623. - no more information.

GENEVIEVE BASSE, (b. 9 Oct. 1624 - m. Peter Knight) 11 June 1640.

ANNE BASSE, (b. 9 Oct. 1624 - m. Thomas Burwell)

RICHARD BASSE, b. 27 August 1625, - no more information.

GREGORY BASSE, (b. 10 December 1628 - no more information.

GEORGE BASSE, (b. 11 December 1628; died before 1683 (See: Va. p. 29)

Stillborn son, b. 17 January 1630. Mother died.

* * * * *

WILLIAM BASSE, son of John - died in Norfolk County, Va. He m. Catherine Lanier. (she d. 1691) ISSUE:

William, (w. Sarah) d. Norf. Co. 1751.

Edward, 1672-1750. (Northampton, N.C.)

John, 1673-1732, (Pertie Co., N.C.)

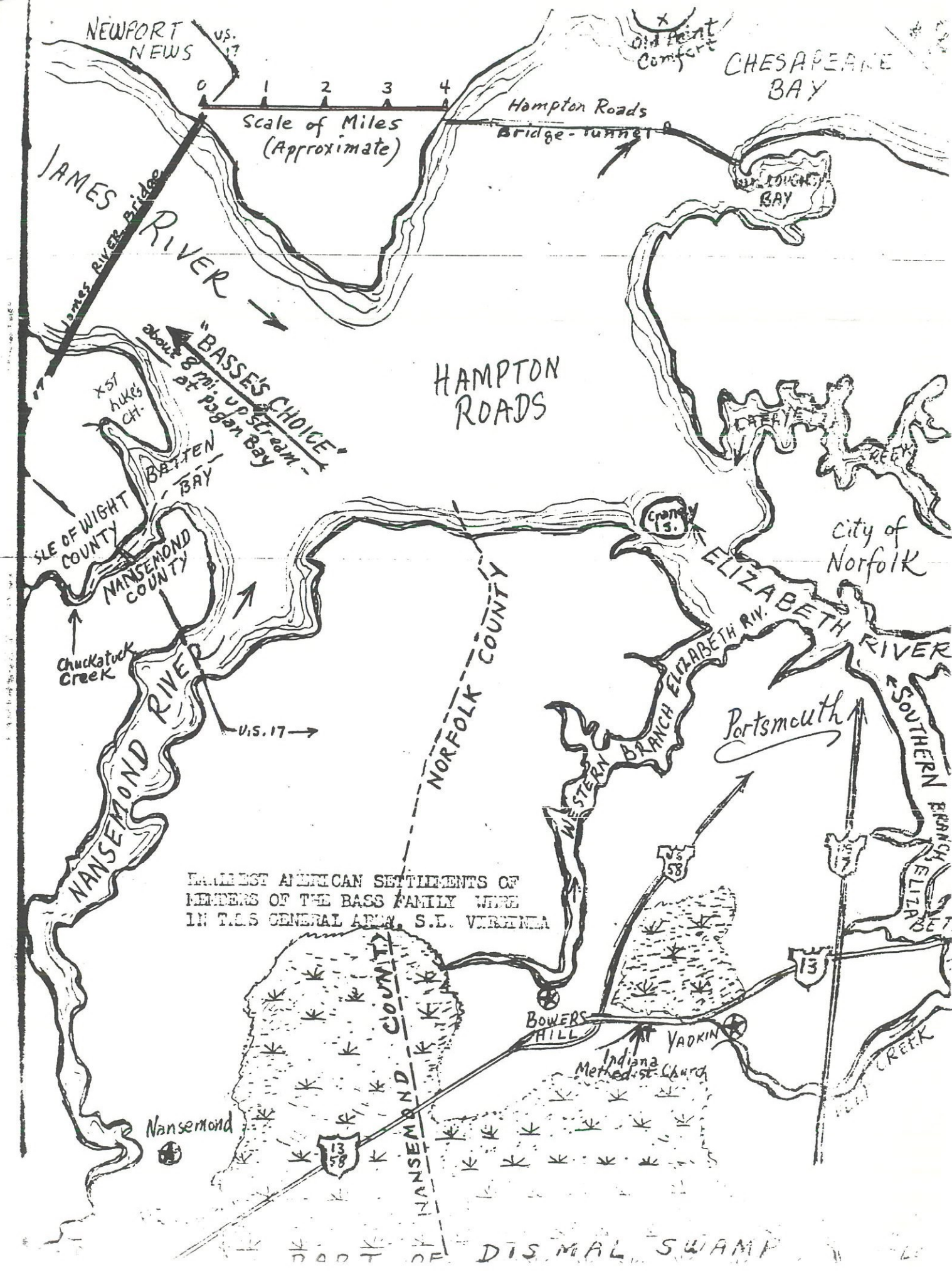
Keziah, 1675

Joseph, 1679

Mary, 1681

Thomas, 1687

* WILLIAM BASSE, son of William, had sons William and Thomas and a daughter, Elizabeth Bass. (Others?) William (III) and Thomas died in Chesterfield County, Va. NOTE Walthall connections, as in England



NEWPORT NEWS

U.S. 17

Scale of Miles
(Approximate)

Hampton Roads
Bridge-tunnel

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Old Point Comfort

COUGH BAY

JAMES RIVER

JAMES RIVER BRIDGE

"BASSE'S CHOICE"
about 8 mi. up stream
at Pagan Bay

XST
AUX'S CH.

BATTEN BAY

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY
NANSEMOND COUNTY

Chuckatuck Creek

NANSEMOND RIVER

U.S. 17

NORFOLK COUNTY

Craney 13

ELIZABETH RIVER

City of Norfolk

Portsmouth

WESTERN BRANCH ELIZABETH RIVER

SOUTHERN BRANCH ELIZABETH RIVER

EARLIEST AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS OF
MEMBERS OF THE BASS FAMILY WERE
IN THIS GENERAL AREA, S.E. VIRGINIA

NANSEMOND COUNTY

BOWERS HILL

Indiana Methodist Church

YADKIN

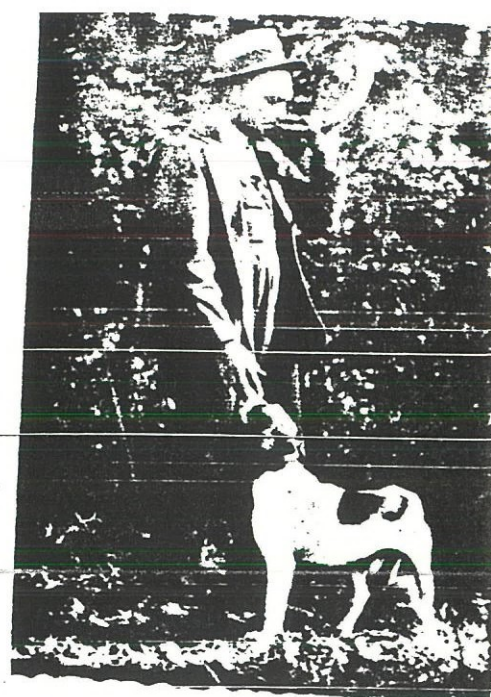
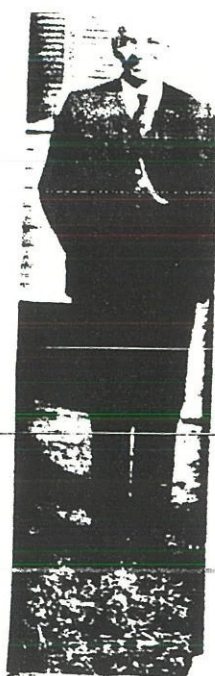
Nansemond

13 58

13

ELIZABETH CREEK

DOOT DE DISMAL SWAMP



The late JESSE L. BASS, CHIEF OF THE NANSEMONDS, 1875-1960
affectionately regarded as "the Daniel Boone of Norfolk County, Va."



The late
Augustus A. Bass,
(brother of Jesse)

SOME OF THE DIRECT LINEAL DESCENDANTS
OF THE ANCIENT BASS FAMILY
OF NORFOLK COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
OF ENGLISH AND NANSEMOND INDIAN ANCESTRY



Mr. Justin Bass



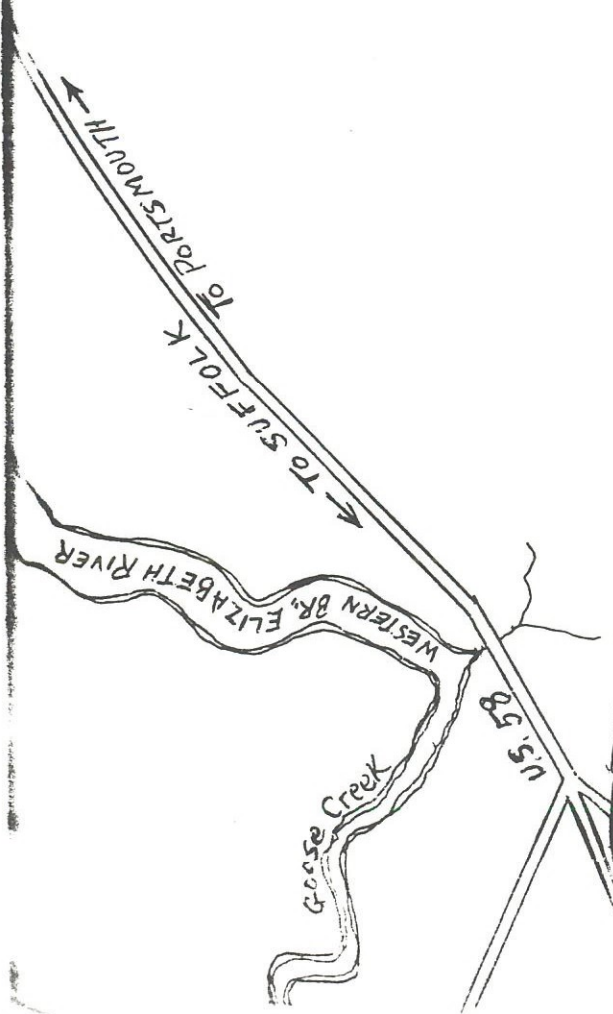
Mr. & Mrs.
EARL BASS



The late Mrs.
JAMES M. BASS,
(mother of Jesse)



Mr. Vernon Bass



BOWERS HILL

part of the
Great Dismal
Swamp

Military Highway - U.S. 13
Indiana Methodist Church

HOME OF THE LATE
JESSE L. BASS
CEMETERY

GREAT
DISMAL
SWAMP

YADKIN
COMMUNITY

A section of
NORFOLK COUNTY
VIRGINIA

Scale: 2 1/2" = 1 mile

1 m. to U.S. 17

Gallberry R.

WESTERN R.R.
NORFOLK

N A N S E M O N D I N D I A N

ANCESTRY OF SOME BASS FAMILIES

-I-

FROM "HISTORY OF NORFOLK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1637-1900" by Col. Wm. H. Stewart,
Published by the Biographical Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois, 1902:

"The Nansemonds were on the west and at one time had a village in the County near Bowers Hill. Captain John Smith gave them 300 fighting men. After the Peace of 1646, the Indians were allowed to own the land they then held in their possession, and some of the Nansemonds continued to live on their land around Bowers Hill. The BASSES, Weavers, Perkins, Brights and Prices are old families who now reside thereabouts. The descendants and kin of the Nansemonds now residing in the County number over 180 persons. An Indian Chapel was built at Bowers Hill in 1850 where the red men of the Methodist faith worshipped until it was destroyed by the ravages of ^{WAR} was in 1862."

NOTE: The underlined portions, above, will explain the scarcity of land and probate records of the early Bass families of Norfolk County.

-II-

FROM "THE POWHATAN CONFEDERACY, PAST AND PRESENT," by James Mooney, in the
"AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST" (New Series) Vol. 9, No. 1, January-March
1907 pp. 150-151; Lancaster, Pa. - The Amer. Anthropological Assn.

"The Nansemond have no state recognition or tribal organization, and reside chiefly in the country southwest of Portsmouth and Norfolk, in Norfolk County. They are all truck farmers, shipping their produce to Norfolk commission houses. Many also have served from time to time as sailors on coasting vessels. Although without any regular chief, their principal man is probably A. A. BASS, of Bowers Hill, Norfolk County. They number about 180 souls. The comparatively large number of family names is due to the frequent intermarriage of children of the original stock, CHIEFLY BASS AND WEAVER, with "whites" in Portsmouth and elsewhere. In consequence of this dispersion, those at home lost trace of the names of the younger generation abroad, so that the whole number may be fairly placed at 200 of the mixed blood." (They kept good records of the older generations; q.v., on pages 11-16)

Following the above quoted statement, Mooney gave a list of persons of Nansemond ancestry then living in Norfolk County or closely related to them. (Symbols: w-wife; c- child or children; h-husband; f-father; m-mother; grs-grandson; grc-grandchild or grandchildren; b- brother.)

Bass, A. A. (w. white and 8 c)
Bass, Jesse L. (b. of above, w. white.
Bass, Azariah, (b. of above) m. and 6 c.
Bass, Winfield
Bass, Paul, and w.
Bass, Eli N. and w.
Bass, James M. (w. white) and 2 c.

Bass, J. T., (w. white)
Bass, Fred.
Bass, Josephine
Bass, Iverson, (b. of A.A. Bass)
w. white and 3 c.
Bateman, Cornelia, (h.white) 2 c,
and 3 grc. Some in Portsmouth.

From: James Mooney's "The Powhatan Confederacy, Past and Present," - continued:

Bateman, Charles, (f white) Baltimore
 Bateman, Lewis, (f. white) Suffolk
 Bateman, Hal (f. white) Suffolk
 Bissell, Edward, (w white) 3 c.
 Bissell, Walter, (m white)
 Bissell, Mit, (m white)
 Bond, Ellen, (h. white) 5 c; 3 others
 married to whites.
 Bond, 2 grs of Ellen Bond. (m. white)
 Bond, Lemwood, and 2 s (m white)
 Bright, Elizabeth (h white) and 4 c
 Bright, Louisa, and 5 c
 Bright, Harlan
 Bright, Eva, and 2 b (grc of Eliza-
 beth Bright) - m white.
 Brady, Ella, and 1 c (h white)
 Caple, Emma, and 1 c (h white)
 Collins, Kerry, (w white) Portsmouth
 Collins, John, and c - Baltimore
 Collins, Bird, and c - Baltimore
 Craigins, Mary, (h. white) 3 c Savannah
 Gaylord, Maggie, (h white) 3 c
 Gray, Harriet Ann, (h. white) 1 c,
 Portsmouth.
 Green, Jurutha, (h white) Portsmouth.
 Harmon, Edward, Jr. (White) his w a
 Weaver. w and 5 c. Portsmouth.
 Harmon, Edward, gs of above. Portsmouth
 Holloway, Missouri, (h. white) and 10 c;
 Brambleton.

Howard, Sarah, (h white) and 5 c.
 Jones, Emma. (f. white)
 Okay, Maggie (h white) and 2 c.
 Osborn, Emma, (h white)
 Porter, Amanda (h white) and 3 c.
 Price, John (f and w white) 3 c.
 Price, George, (f and w white) and
 2 c, Portsmouth.
 Rowland, Fannie, (h white) and 1 c;
 Portsmouth.
 Sawyer, Emerson, (w white) and 2 c;
 Brambleton.
 Sawyer, Samuel, (w. white) and 5 c;
 Baltimore.
 Scott, Gertie, (h. white)
 Sebastian, Ann.
 Simcoe, Mary (h. white) and 2 c.
 Weaver, W. W., (last speaker of the
 language, died 1902, age 84
 and w.
 Weaver, James E., w. and 4 c.
 Weaver, W. W., Jr., - Portsmouth.
 Weaver, Cornelius, (w. white) and
 4 c; - Portsmouth.
 Weaver, Henrietta.
 Weaver, Lavinia, and 3 c, Baltimore
 White, Emma, (h white) 2 c Portsmouth
 White, Lovey Ann, (h white) and 3
 Portsmouth.
 Wilkins, Molly, (h white)
 Williams, Drusilla; Portsmouth.

-III-

FROM "Indian Notes and Monographs," Vol. 1, #5. "CHAPTERS ON THE ETHNOLOGY OF
 THE POWHATAN TRIBES OF VIRGINIA," by Dr. Frank G. Speck; Museum of the
 American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, N. Y., 1928: (pp 278, 279, 280.)

N A N S A M O N D

"The largest group of descendants of the more southerly Powhatan tribes is th
 which comprises the Nansamond. They reside at Portsmouth, Bowers Hill, near S
 olk, and in general about the Dismal Swamp. Their name has hardly disappeared
 from the pages of history for more than a few years at a time. Captain John S
 gave them a place of prominence in his narrative," (NB- at least 16 reference
 "and a number of entries since his day in literature connect them closely wit
 the past. In the last century they have lapsed in numbers and strength throug
 mixture and dispersion, yet the number of those considered as Nansamond desc
 ants must be about 200, according to J. L. BASS, THEIR PRESENT CHIEF. From W
 iam W. Weaver and Mr. Bass in 1907 Mooney recorded some information which he
 published. He noted that the men were mostly engaged in truck-farming and as
 sailors, and that they numbered about 180. According to the most recent info
 tion, in March, 1923, the descendants organized a Nansamond Indian Associati
 with 58 enrolled members to cooperate with other organized bodies of Indians
 in the State. Their principal names are BASS and Weaver, from whom are desc

"others: Bateman, Bond, Brady, Bright, Cable, Collins, Craigins, Gaylord, Gray, Green, Harmon, Holloway, Howard, Jones, Okay, Osborn, Porter, Price, Rowland, Sawyer, Scott, Sebastian, Simcoe, White, Wilkins, and Williams.

"I might add that a detailed study of the Nansamonds is to be awaited with some interest. Until this is made one can only entertain a suspicion of the likelihood of some ethnological divergence from the Pamunkey and Mattaponi pattern, since the Nansamond are on the border of the North Carolina coast Algonkian sub-area.

"It may not be out of place to note that among the ethnological survivals here to be investigated the Nansamond preserve interesting information on bear hunting which is still pursued in the Dismal Swamp, and wolf-trapping, of which tradition has something to reveal. They also offer the usual amount of surviving agricultural lore, and some other topics under material culture, connected with hunting, fishing, and the use of dugout canoes. The latter are still found in their possession.

IBID. - p. 236: "- The Powhatan descendants persist within the confines of their ancient territory despite the efforts to crush them that began in 1608, and which, after reaching a climax during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, HAVE CONTINUED TO MENACE THEM, though with declining force, UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME." (Emphasized by ADB)

p. 376: "Some native-made dugouts are still operated by travelers in the Dismal Swamp, in the old territory of the Nansamond. The form and cut of these boats are identical with those of the Chickahominy craft and with the later types at Pamunkey and Mattaponi, having pointed ends. They are undoubtedly of aboriginal model. On these specimens in eastern Virginia we base our information.

p. 331: " - the bear lingers with surprising persistence in the Great Dismal Swamp on the line dividing Virginia from North Carolina. - - the Nansamond Indians, inhabiting its western and northern margins, have something to offer in respect to bear hunting." - "In the fall and early winter the Nansamond seek to kill them (the bears) because they are fat." - "The Nansamond like to search for the hibernating bears, as, incidentally, do most of the Algonkians. This tribe has some reliquary customs and beliefs concerned with bear-hunting still to be recorded. To my own knowledge they have the custom of cutting off a bear's foot and fastening it over the house door; one reason being as a luck trophy. Another interesting hunting practice is remembered by the Nansamond, - wolf-trapping by means of a pit."

The Norfolk "Virginian-Pilot and Portsmouth Star" for Sunday, April 10, 1955, carried a feature story honoring the 80th birthday of the late Jesse L. Bass, Chief of the Nansemonds. It said, "he is known far and wide in the Dismal Swamp area," and that he "apparently inherited his instinct and prowess in hunting from his grandfather, Bill Bass, a member of the Nansemond Tribe of Virginia Indians." Another story from the Portsmouth Star of earlier date recited that "Jesse Bass, the Daniel Boone of Norfolk County, is now polishing up his B'ar gun. Jesse, who knows the Great Dismal from "D" to "L" is usually the first to down a Bruin." An article from the "Evening Journal" of Wilmington, Del., 29 Nov. 1923, told of the presence of Chief J. L. Bass and Dr. Frank G. Speck (U. of Pa.) at a meeting of Indians in Sussex County, Del. Mr. Bass was described as Chief of the Nansemonds, living below the Dismal Swamp, near Portsmouth, Virginia. (Dr. Speck's writings quoted, in extenso, above.)

I have seen a Bass-made cypress dugout canoe, of great age; and many trophies of the hunts of the late Jesse L. Bass and his sons, - including bears, deer, otter, etc. It is not surprising, to me, that Dr. Speck was impressed by what he learned from these descendants of the ancient Nansemond Bass family.

I visited the late Jesse L. Bass, chief of the Nansemonds, at his home and in the Portsmouth General Hospital where he passed away in 1960 at the age of 81. Although this remarkable old gentleman had suffered a stroke, his mind and memory were clear. Without his help it would have been almost impossible to find the answers to many questions that had puzzled me. Because he was sympathetic, various members of the Bass families of Norfolk County (and their relatives of other names) allowed me to copy their precious ancient family documents, containing important information that is not available elsewhere. (pp. 11-16, incl this section.)

One distinguished official of Norfolk County told me that "NO MAN EVER STOOD STRAIGHTER THAN JESSE L. BASS," - "not only physically, but in his moral, ethical and spiritual standards of personal conduct." He was an industrious farmer, at work in his fields or barns before sunrise; a serious thinker; well-informed and articulate. His goodness, sane piety, sportsmanship, and sense of humor were appreciated by all who knew him, but particularly by real men. It was a privilege, indeed, to have met him before he died. His sons, Justin and Earl, have been very helpful to me since the death of their father, and have exhibited the ancient records to a number of Bass descendants whom I have taken to Norfolk County to visit their ancestral home sites.

-IV-

While there are only a few hundred persons known to be of Bass ancestry in Norfolk County, today, there are thousands upon thousands of them scattered all over the country! Most of them have lost all knowledge of their Indian ancestry and know little more of their ancient English-colonial heritage.

The decline of Indian population in the area usually is attributed to war and disease during the first century of white colonization. From Dr. Speck's work on the Powhatan tribes, p. 376, the following illustrations of the decline of the warrior strength of the Nansemonds are presented:

	<u>Smith, 1607.</u>	<u>Strachey, 1616.</u>	<u>Census, 1669.</u>	<u>Beverley, 1705.</u>
"9. Nandsamunds	200	200	45	20

From "Indians in North Carolina," by Stanley A. South, published by the State Department of History and Archives, Raleigh, N. C., we offer the usual explanation of the decline of Indian population: "The Algonkians were the earliest Indians to come in contact with the European settlers in North Carolina and Virginia, so were the first to trade with these colonists. They were also the first to fight with them, and to catch their diseases. At the time of their first contact with the Algonkians of the Powhatan Confederacy, the Indians numbered over nine thousand, but after a hundred years of being killed in wars with the settlers and other Indian tribes, and diseases, such as smallpox and measles, the Algonkians had been reduced to approximately one thousand people."

Many Indians were exterminated by wars and disease; but I believe that more of their identity as Indians by intermarriage with the whites than were killed. Pocahontas was not the only attractive and virtuous Indian maiden who married an Englishman. Indian girls of her character were more desirable wives than of the "pure Anglo-Saxon" female riff-raff who were shipped to Virginia from streets and gaols of London!

GREAT PETER, a king of the Nansemonds (upwards of 60 in 1710), was an honorable ancestor of many Basses of Norfolk County, and related to the ancestors of some others. Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. 1, p. 740, tells of an interview with Great Peter concerning the Wyanoake Indians. Great Peter was accused of lying. "- He answered that he did not come of himself to tell any storys, but was sent for, & if he desired to hear it, he would tell him the truth; but if that would not please him, he would not tell him a lye." (ca. 1705)

IBID., p. 817: Col. Spotswood to the Board of Trade, London, 7 November 1711: "I took this occasion to renew a proposal I formerly made to our tributary Indians for sending some of their children to be brought up at the College (William and Mary), and though it has hitherto been judged a matter so impracticable that the Governors of the College have thought it in vain to attempt it," (etc) "yet I have prevailed so far by offering to remitt their whole tribute of skins so long as they kept their children at the College, that the King of the Nansemonds has already sent his son and cousin" (etc) "to be brought up to learning and Christianity."

NOTE: The Nansemonds seem to have eagerly embraced the Christian religion and English ways and manners; soon competing with the white settlers on their own terms. Great Peter's Indian name, before Christian baptism, was Pattanochus.

The inventory of John Basse, Norfolk County, Va., 19 Sept. 1699, mentioned a Bible and sermon-booke among the assets of his estate. One sermon book, with a crude but elaborate wood engraving border on the title page, printed in London in 1616, is in the possession of a descendant. In it is a handwritten inscription, "Nathaniell Basse his booke." A manuscript sermon-book, with handwritten note on the cover "Book of John Basse, Norfolk County, Virg^a APDⁱ 1675" contains some vital records of the Nathaniell Basse family. The first date over a sermon is March the 4th, 1660. A rare Bible, bound with the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, printed by John Baskett, Oxford, printer to the University, and bearing the date MDCCXXV (1725) contains family records of the John Basse family. This Bible is now (1961) in the possession of Mr. Justin Bass, a son of the late Jesse L. Bass, Yadkin, Va. (Rte. 2, Portsmouth)

Certificates of Indian ancestry, bearing various dates; passes required by Indian treaties and provincial laws, signed by several officials of Norfolk County; and other interesting documents have been preserved by Bass descendants. Still, some hateful persons have tried to inflict wicked and insulting indignities upon some of these good people, down through the years. For example:

Article XI of the Treaty of 1677 between King Charles II of England and the Virginia Indian nations, including the Nansemonds, provided that "every Indian fitt to beare armes of the neighboring Nations in peace with Us," should have "a quantity of powder and shott allotted him" sufficient for his needs. However, one Willis Bass was at one time deprived of his gun, powder and shot on the false representation that he was a "mulatto." He appealed to the courts of Norfolk County, which restored to him his gun and ammunition.

Article XV of that Treaty provided that Indians "shall not be sold as slaves" and required that Indian bond servants should "serve no longer than English of the like ages;" but an Order Book of Norfolk County proves that at least one Bass couple was victimized in violation of that Treaty by one who falsely identified them as "negroes" in order to enslave them, illegally. Note well the language of the following court record and order:

"On complaint of John Bass and Mary his wife that Jacobus Saspers detains them in servitude and under colours of fraudulent and forged indentures, the Court hearing the same and the allegations do Order that the said John Basse and Mary his wife be discharged from their servitude." - 18 April 1754. (Order Book beginning 20 September 1750. Not Numbered.)

Indians, generally, were in constant danger of extermination or exile. Negroes were treated better than Indians! (The Tuscaroras were exiled from North Carolina to New York State as late as 1766, although they had been living in peace with their white neighbors for fifty years.) Two prominent Norfolk County men referred to their Indian servants, in their wills, as "blacks" and "mulattoes" for the better protection of their servants' rights! Certificates of Indian descent, for two of such servants, have been preserved, in which their parents were identified by name. These certificates were signed by a Clerk of the Court who had been a witness to one of the said wills. The signature on one certificate was compared with one known to be genuine, and found to be equally authentic. (The comparison was made by a competent examiner of questioned documents.)

Lazy and greedy whites coveted the cleared lands and rich fields of the Indian and part-Indian families. Although the treaty of 1677 contained the provision that "No English shall seat or plant nearer than three miles of any Indian town," there were constant encroachments upon the Indians' lands. (See: Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 1, p. 205; Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. 2, pp. 499-500; and Executive Journals of the Council of Virginia, Vols. 2, 4, for texts of complaints by the Indians. Full text of the Treaty of 1677 will be found in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 14, - (1907) - pp. 289-296.)

The Government of Virginia warned the Government of North Carolina that:- "Whereas, the Maherin and NANSEMOND Indians have this day (24 October 1723) complained that notwithstanding the repeated orders of this Government for security to them the possession of their lands, whereon they have for many years past seated, between the Nottoway and Maherine Rivers, divers persons under pretence of Grants from the Government of North Carolina surveyed the lands of the said Indians and begun to make settlements within their cleared grounds." - That the Government of North Carolina "take care that no persons pretending to an authority from thence to disturb the Indians in the possession of the lands they enjoy by virtue of Treaties of the Peace which have been approved and confirmed by the Crown." (Otherwise) Virginia would "invoke the Resolution of 30 October 1721 removing by force all persons seated within the controverted bounds under any pretense of any grant or authority from the said Government of North Carolina."

As late as 1740, when William Bass, Sr., of Norfolk County, bequeathed his lands to his daughter, Mary Bass, he expressed doubt that she would be able to save them. (There were no mortgages of record against the said lands.)

IT IS A VERY REASONABLE ASSUMPTION, supported by various documents and by Co. Stewart's "History of Norfolk County, quoted on p. 1 of this section, that a number of the Bases of Norfolk County and vicinity held their lands under Treaties of 1646 and 1677.

Considering the size of the Bass family of southside Virginia, there are remarkably few public records of their land transactions, administrations of estates, etc.

The cryptic remark in the will of William Bass, Sr., 1740, probably indicates that he feared encroachments upon the lands he left to his daughter.

From Norfolk County Order Book for 1742-1746, f. 37 (p. 73, bottom of page):
 "On the petition of William Bass to have his daughter Sarah levy free, being of weakly constitution. It is ordered by the Court that she be acquitted of the levy during her indisposition." (NOTE: Women of all-white ancestry were not subject to the levy.* However, the Basses, by 1730 and perhaps earlier, were not considered so thoroughly Indian that they were free of County taxes! Here are some excerpts from Lists of Titheables of Norfolk County, Virginia:

1730, June 10, - Western Branch, (p.2) - William Bass and son Thomas,	2
1730, " " - Southern Branch, (p.4) - William Bass	1
1731, June 10, - Western Branch, Wm. Bass, Senr. & Thomas Bass	2
1731, " " - Southern Branch, William Bass	1
1754, June 10, - John Bass	1
- William Bass	1
1771, - Henry Bass	1
- John Bass & Thomas Bass	2
1771, * - ELIZABETH BASS	1
- Joseph Bass	1
- William Bass	1
	100 acres.
	70 acres.

FREE AND SLAVE, Norfolk County, Va., 1782:

William Bass - 3 Whites
 John Bass - 1 White
 Thomas Bass - 5 Whites; 1 slave, black. .

List of WHITE PEOPLE, Dwellings and Outhouses, in the Town of Portsmouth, south side of the Western Branch and to New Mill Creek, taken by William King, 1784:

Proprietors:	WHITE Persons	Dwellings	Outhouses
William Bass	7	1	2

Property Book, Norfolk County, 1797:

May 13 - Willis Bass, 1 white person: (property)
 Aug. 11 - William Bass, 1 white person; "
 Aug. 11 - Joseph Bass, 1 white person.

Norfolk County Property Owners, 1844, Portsmouth and Elizabeth River Parish:

William Bass, Sr., In. (Indian) - Deep Creek, 1 slave, 2 horses, 1 metal clock, 100 acres.
 William Bass, Jr., In. " - West Branch, 1 horse, 37 acres.
 Nelson Bass, In. " - Deep Creek
 Andrew Bass, Sr. In. " - Deep Creek
 Eloy Bass, In. " - Deep Creek

Norfolk County Property Owners, 1860, Portsmouth Parish, etc.:

Michael Bass, (Indian) Real Property, \$1100, personal \$300 (Note: Jas. M. Bass)
 William Bass, " " " 800, " 225
 Elvin Bass, " " " 75
 Andrew Bass, " " " 500, " 60

Other tax lists are available in Norfolk County Courthouse (Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court), but the above are fairly representative of all others that I have examined.

Dr. Speck's comment, "the efforts to crush them that began in 1608" - "have continued to menace them, though with declining force, until the present time," (1928) is more than justified by the evidence seen. It is a wicked and vicious offense to try to rob the Indians of their honorable racial identity.

Private notations in public records, maligning persons of Indian descent have been seen in several states. These could be very confusing to the unwary researcher, - and "convincing" to the gullible. Such notations do not have the force and effect of court orders! They are in a class with the irresponsible scribblings of census-takers.

NO SOUTHERN JUDGE would make himself or his Court an object of public ridicule by declaring that a Negro was an "Indian." No Negro or Mulatto would have been allowed to initiate such a frivolous action, and no southern Court would have given it the dignity of a hearing. Negroes and Whites would laugh a man out of town for suggesting that an Ethiopian is an American Indian.

The Judges of Norfolk County, Virginia, from the earliest times to the present moment, have been men of the highest calibre in the community; men of outstanding professional reputation and good judgment. They have known the people of their County, white, colored, and Indian. They could not have been made parties to any farcical fraud involving questions of racial identity. In the light of those facts, consider these official court decisions:

MINUTE BOOK 24, Quarterly Superior Court of Norfolk County, pp. 27,28; July 15, 1833:

"The Court doth certify upon satisfactory evidence of white persons produced before it, that Asa Price, Wright Perkins, Nathan Perkins, Priscilla Perkins, Nelson Bass, Willis Bass, Andrew Bass, William Bass son of William Bass, Joseph Newton, and Henry Newton, & Allen Newton, Polly Newton, Sally Newton, & Hester Newton are not free-Negroes or Mulattoes, but are of Indian descent and that each of them have a certificate separately thereof and also a certifi: from the Clerk of a description of their persons embracing their ages, height, complexion, marks or scars.

IBID., pp. 43, 44; 20 July 1833: "The Court doth certify upon satisfactory evidence of white persons produced before it that Andrew Bass and Lavina his wife, Elizabeth Bass wife of William Bass son of William Bass, Jemima Bass, Sr., Peggy Bass, Jemima Bass, Jr., Elizabeth Lidwin, Mary Anderson, Priscilla Flury, Jerusha Bass the wife of William Bass son of Willis, Frances the wife of James Newton, Lucy Trummel wife of William Trummel, Andrew Bass, Jr., Patsy Bass, William Newton, Betsy Weaver, Nancy Weaver, and Sally Weaver, that they are not Free Negroes or Mulattoes, but of Indian descent and that they have a certificate thereof and,

also, a certificate from the Clerk of a description of their persons, embracing their ages, height, complexion, marks or scars."

The foregoing records are not unusual. (See South Carolina section, p. 20.) Persons of American Indian ancestry have had to go to Court, many times, to protect their rights, human dignity, and property, from ignorant bigots and rogues who believe or pretend to believe that all "real" Indians are on Western reservations, and that all other persons are either White or Negro.

Few Easterners, from the North or South, can recognize an Indian as such, in ordinary street attire. They are easily deceived by non-Indian peddlers of imitation "Indian" wares, if the peddler is wearing a T.V. redskin costume decorated with beads and feathers, and has his face painted with showcard colors and lipstick. During the tourist season, the Cherokees of western North Carolina don regalia that their own ancestors never used (such as Plains' Indian war bonnets) to humor those whites who have their own ideas of what the well-dressed Redskin should wear!

Some of the Virginia reservation Indians wear their hair to shoulder length to avoid unnecessary insults from ignorant whites. Many who have left the southern reservations find it difficult to earn a living in the white man's world while clinging to their Indian identities. The Bass families of Indian descent never were "reservation Indians," so this paragraph and the one immediately above do not apply to them at all!

THE NANSEMONDS and Nansemond descendants never have set themselves apart from their white neighbors, nor to capitalize on their Indian ancestry. They live, work, and dress like others in their respective communities. The majority of those whom I have met have slightly darker complexions than some of their pure white neighbors; but some are as fair-skinned, flaxen-haired, and blue-eyed as any pure Nordics. Thousands of descendants of the ancient Nansemond Bass families are now scattered throughout the land. Few of them have more than a very tiny fraction of Indian blood, but some still have very pronounced Indian features. Some have a striking resemblance to their distant cousins in Norfolk County!

It may seem that I am making mountains of molehills on this subject of widespread Indian ancestry of southern white families, but I am not the first nor the most prominent person to have made this discovery. Thousands of handsome southern males, and beautiful southern belles, have slightly bronze complexions, high cheek bones, flashing almost-black eyes, and magnificent physical proportions. Few of these people are aware of having had any Indian ancestors. (Having lived in the west for years, I do know Indians when I see them! - And, since I am of southern ancestry and have lived in the Carolinas for almost eleven years, I also know Negroes and Mulattoes when I see them!)

Dr. Brewton Berry, in his article "The Mestizos of South Carolina," in the Journal of American Sociology, July, 1945, said that there are more than 5000 people in that State who are "neither Negroes nor White," but "stem from thirty-odd small, independent Indian tribes" that were "not exterminated as was hoped and believed, but stripped of their Indian culture and tribal consciousness, survived in the isolation of river swamps and pine barrens." The ancestors of these people were generally listed as "other Free Persons" in the 1790 U.S. Census. Creel, Chavis, Goin, Going, Bone, Boone, Bunch, Driggers, Russell, Braveboy, Braboy, Swett, Scott, Shavis, Williams, and Harmon are among the names of these families. The usual genealogical evidence, commonly used, indicates that some of these families moved southward from Virginia and eastern North Carolina.

This opinion seems to have been shared by Douglas LeTell Rights, author of "The American Indian in North Carolina," (Blair, Winston-Salem, N.C., 1957) The section on the Robeson County Indians (p. 146) tells that the Goins family came from Halifax County, N. C., with the Ransoms, Oxendines, Cummings, and Braboys; and that the Kitchens, Coles, Thompsons, Drakes, Moores, Humphries, Bridgers and some others, came from Nash, Warren, Franklin and Edgecombe Counties, N. C. Mr. Rights said that these good people were long classed as "mulattoes" but that "justice, long delayed," came in 1885, when the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina gave them their rightful recognition as INDIANS.

Many reputable scholars believe, on the basis of trustworthy evidence, that the first English settlers at Roanoke (1577-78) fled from the Spaniards and were befriended by the Croatan Indians, with whom their descendants intermarried. See: Stephen B. Weeks' "The Lost Colony of Roanoke: Its Fate and Survival," - American Historical Association Papers, Vol. V, (1891), pp. 441-480, and other material on the same subject. The appearance of family names of "Lost Colonists" among the Indians of North and South Carolina lends some support to the theory. Mrs. W. Gray Williams of Rocky Mount, N. C., (who, with Mrs. Clarence Griffin) has published some excellent collections of historical and genealogical source material, said in a recent letter: "It is interesting to find that many of the Croatans who settled early in Robeson (previously Bladen) County, bore the same names as found on the list of early English colonists who were considered 'lost.'" Mrs. Williams provided an article from the Raleigh News and Observer (Raleigh, N. C.) featuring an interview with a Mr. Marshall F. Twiford, who said: "nearly all of the old families were kin to the Indians," - in the Beechland community, Dare County mainland, - and that "some of the natives today have marked physical and facial resemblance to Indians." Mr. Twiford, a descendant of Indians through his paternal grandmother's family, cited evidence to support his opinion that the Beechland community was the place to which the "lost colonists" first fled. He gave the names of Edwards, Dutton, Sutton, Payne, Paine, White and Sanderlin, among others, as Indian descendants.

Bladen County reported in 1754 that "Drowning Creek on the head of the Little Pee Dee" had "fifty families, a Mixed Crew," - some of whom shot a surveyor who came to view vacant lands enclosed in a swamp. (Probably their cleared lands!) This confirms Dr. Berry's comment about the survival of Indians in the swamps.

My own visits to the Bass descendants who still occupy their ancestral lands on the edges of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia and North Carolina have been very rewarding experiences. These people have been the subjects of serious studies by noted anthropologists and ethnologists. They have preserved and passed down the ancient Nansemond ways of agriculture, hunting, fishing, and log canoe making. They are kindly Christian people of the Methodist faith, loyal to their Lord and Church; industrious, capable, clean of person and surroundings, morally upright, honest, considerate, and good neighbors. Their pride in their heritage is evidenced by their reverent care of their ancestral records.

Although I am not a Bass descendant, nor related to any, I am favorably impressed by all that I know of the Nansemond Bass families of Norfolk County, Virginia.

The late Jesse L. Bass will live in my memory, forever. When he departed this life in 1960, the bulletin of the Indiana Methodist Church, Bowers Hill, Va., said: "We must thank a Good Father in Heaven who gave our Brother such a rich and full life, and a fine family of Christian men and women." To this, I add a sincere and reverent "AMEN."

The following pages are devoted to records preserved by these Basses.

THE NATVRALL

and Morall Historie of the
East and West
Indies.

Interecting of the remarkable things of Heaven, of the
Elements, Metalls, Plants and Beasts which are pro-
per to that Country : Together with the Manners,
Ceremonies, Lawes, Governements, and Warres of
the Indians.

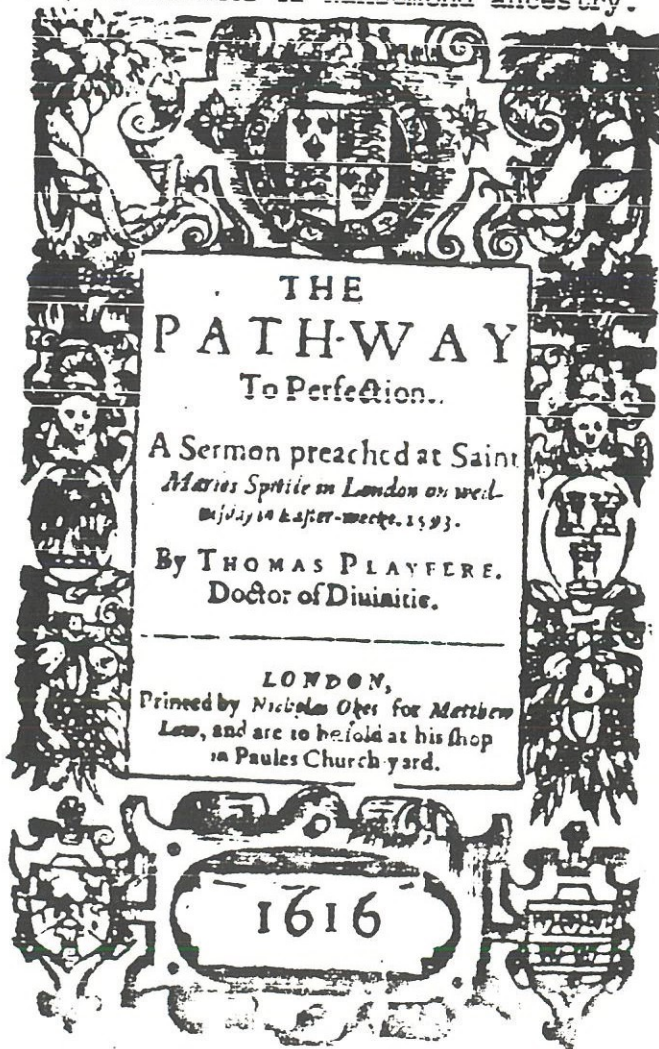
Written in Spanish by the R. F. Ioseph Acosta, and
translated into English by E. G.



LONDON

Printed by Vals. Sums for Edward Blount and William
Aspley. 1604

Some of the historical treasures
of the Norfolk County, Va., Bass
descendants of Nansemond ancestry.



Names of the Aduenturers, with the Sums paid by order to Sir Baptist Hicks, Knight.

A

Sir Anthony Ashley ————— li. s.
25.

B

Sir Iohn Benet ————— 12. 10
Sir Edmund Bowyer ————— 25.
Sir Henry Beddingfield ————— 37. 10
Edward Barnes ————— 12. 10
Humphrey Basse ————— 12. 10

C

Sir Henry Cary ————— 75.
Sir Lyonell Cranfield ————— 25.

Thomas Jordan

75



A SERMON PREACHED AT THE Court at Whitehall. March. 10, 1598.

Iohn 20. 27.

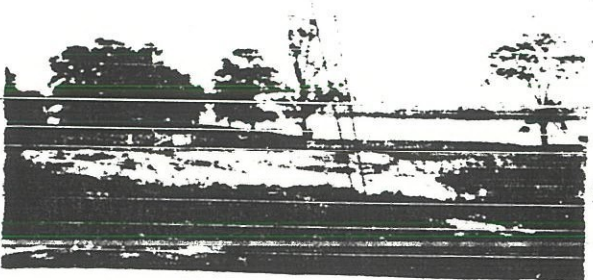
*After saide he to Thomas, Put thy finger
here, and see my hands, and put forth thy
hand, and put it into my side, and be not
faithlesse, but faithfull.*

O Vr blessed Saviour Iesus Christ
hath his wounds yet to be seene
in his bodie for foure causes.
First, to approoue his resurrection: se-
condly, to appease his Father: thirdly, to
confound his enemies: fourthly, to
comfort his friends. After, said he to
Thomas, Put thy finger here, and see
my hands, and put forth thy hand, and
put it into my side, and be not faithlesse.

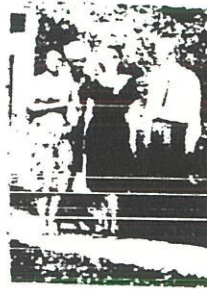
Thomas Jordan



Jamestown, Va.



Basse's Choice, nr. Smithfield, Va.



Mrs. Roberts,
Mrs. Zeno Bass,
Mrs. Coddington,
Dr. A. D. Bell.
See: Indiana, 4.



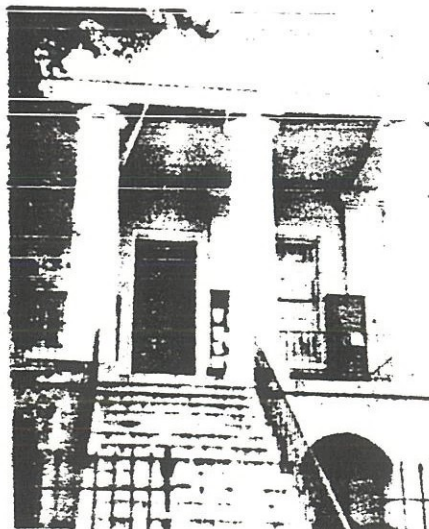
St. Luke's Church 1632



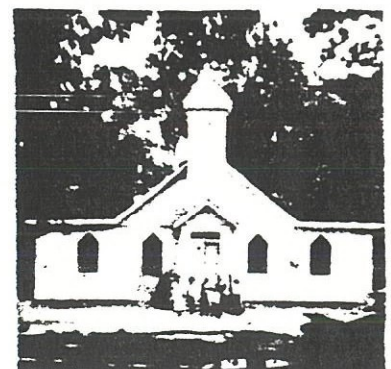
Ancient Bass Family Burial Ground, Yadkin Community, Norfolk County, Virginia



Bass descendants from Iowa and South Carolina outside Office of the County Clerk, Norfolk Co. Courthouse, Portsmouth; with Dr. Bell.



Norfolk Co. Courthouse, Portsmouth, Va.



Indiana Methodist Church, Eowers Hill, Va., place of worship of many Norfolk County Basses.

SNAPSHOTS OF A PILGRIMAGE OF BASS DESCENDANTS TO THEIR ANCESTRAL PLACES OF RESIDENCE IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA, 1961. Ancient public and private records

RECORDS PRESERVED BY MEMBERS OF THE
BASS FAMILIES OF NORFOLK COUNTY, VA.

MANUSCRIPT RELIGIOUS BOOK, about 100 pp. - 4 5/8 x 7 1/4 inches. Author's name not known. Earliest date of a sermon heading "March the 4th 1660." In ink, on the cover, "Booke of John Basse Norfolk County Virg^a A^o Dⁱ 1675."

VITAL RECORDS in said book:

Nathaniell Basse and Mary Jourdan was married ye 21 day of May in ye Yeare of our Lord & Saviour 1613.

Humphrey Basse and Samuell Basse sonnes of Nath^{ll}. Basse and Mary his wiffe was born^d ye 15 day of ye Mounth of Julii in ye Yeare of our Lord & Sav^r. 1615.

John Bass was Born^d. ye 7 day of VIIber in ye Year of our Lord 1616, ye son of Nath^{ll}. Basse and Mary his wiffe.

William Basse sonn of Nathaniell Basse and Mary his Wiffe was borned on the xxv day of Xber in ye Yeare of our Blessed Lord & Sav^r. 1618.

Anthony Basse sonn of Nathaniell Basse & Mary his Wiffe was borned on ye xiii day of March in God's Yeare of 1619/20.

Edward Basse ye sonn of Nathaniell Basse & Mary his Wiffe was born^d ye 8 day of May in ye Yeare of our Blessed Lord 1622.

Mary Basse ye daughter of Nathaniell Basse & Mary his Wiffe was born^d on ye 14th day of June in ye Year of our Lord 1623.

Geneveve Basse & Anne Basse daughters of Nathaniell Basse and Mary Basse his wife was borned in ye Yeare of Xt. 1624, ye 9 day of October,

Richard Bass sonn of Nathaniell Basse and Mary Jurdain Basse his wiffe was borned on ye xxvii day of August in ye Yeare of our Lord & Sav^r. 1625

Gregorie Basse sonn of Nath^{ll}. & Mary Basse was born^d to them on ye x day of Dec^{br} in ye Yeare of our Lord 1628. George Basse twinn of Gregorie was born^d sev^{rl}. hours after on ye xi day of December 1628.

Mother, Mary Basse departed this Life (illegible) on Januarie ye 17 daye in ye Yeare of our Saviour 1629/30. Infant sonn (illegible) born^d to Life.

ffather Nathaniel Basse departed this Life in Middlesex (illegible) in the Yeare of 1654 Domⁱ.

* * * * *

Edward Basse departed from this Life amongst the Showanocks in Carolina in the Year of 1696. AE 74 Yeares. - A Devout and Godly Man.

William Basse son of Wm., borned ye 18th day of ffeb^{ry}. 1647/48 A^oDi. Dec^d to This life in the Yeare of our Lord 1695, wee Mournd with his louving Wife Hester & sons William & Thomas & daughters Elizabeth & Anne Basse.

Humfrey Basse departd this Life A^oDi 1622. (rest of date illegible) - - -

George Basse, son of Nath^{ll}. & Mary Basse Died in 1691 A.D. - - -

RE: NANSIMOND INDIAN ANCESTRY OF SOME BASS FAMILIES, Page 12.

John Passe Marrid Keziah Elizabeth Tucker dafter of Robin the Elder of ye Nansimuns kingdom, a Baptized Xtian, in Holy Matrimonie accd^d to ye Canons of ye Church of England, ye 14th day of August in the Yeare of our Blessed Lord 1638. (In darker ink, different handwriting. "Died 1699. AE 83.")

William Basse sonn of Nathaniell Basse & Mary his Wiffe was marid to Sarah Batton ye 20 day of September in the Year of our Lord 1641, A.D.

Genaveve Basse, dafter of Nath^l & Mary Basse was marrid to Petter Knight and Ann Basse was marrid to Thomas Burwell the Younger in the Yeare of Our Blessed Lord & Sav^r. 1640, on ye 11th day of June, according to the Canons of ye Holy Church of England.

* * * * *

LOOSE PAPERS (brittle and faded) .

John Basse sonn of Nath^l Basse and Mary Jurdan his Wife depertid this Life in the Yeare of our Blessed Lord 1699 on ye 2d Day of Apriel. AE 82.

Keziah Basse belouved wife of John Basse deperted this life the 4 daye of Xber in the Yeare of our Blessed Lord & Sav^r. 1676.

Nathaniel Bass son of John Bass & Keziah his Wife was borned in the Year of our Lord 1640, on Maii ye 29th Day. - He Deperted this life on the 30 day of VIIber - 1652^d yr. of our Lord.

Keziar Bass dafter of Jno. Bass & Keziar his Wife was borned September ye 4th day in the yr. of Our Lord 1643.

Elizabeth Bass, dafter of John Bass & Keziar his Wife was born^d ye 12 day of Julie in the yr. of our Id. & Sav^r 1645.

Jordan Bass son of John & Keziah Basse his wife was born^d in the Year of our Lord 1648 on june ye 27 day And deperted this Life on 2d day of Nov^{br} in the Yeare of our Id. 1651.

Samuell Bass son of John Bass & Keziah his wiffe was born^d on ye 23^d day of March in the Year of our Lord & Sav^r 1652/53.

William Basse sonn of John Basse and of Keziar his wife was borned in the Year of our Lord & Sav^r 1654, on ye 29 day of March.

Richard Bass son of Jno. & Keziah Bass his Wiffe was borned in the Year of Jesus Christ our Lord 1658, on ye 2^d day of ye Month of August.

Richard Bass Deperted this Life on St. Stephen's Daye in yr. of Our Blessed Id. 1722, in Nansemund, leaving a ffamily to Mourn.

John Passe son of John Bass & Keziah his wife was born^d in the Yr. of our Louving Sav^r 1661, ye 14 day of ye Month of March (?) Bapt. & Dec'd.

William Bass the Elder was deceased August ye 13 day in the Year of our Lord 1741, Aet. 87. Beloved Sire of sons William Bass, Edward Bass, Joseph Bass, Thomas Bass and their faithful sister Mary Bass. Father also of son John Bass late deceased and da^{ter} Keziah, jun^{er}. late deceased. His Departing is Lamented and mourned by ffamily & ffriends.

LEWEL RIDDICK (Rubric)

HOLY BIBLE, bound with Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, 1725, published by John Baskett, printer to the University (Oxford, England). Now in the possession of Mr. Justin S. Bass, Yadkin Community.

"Solomon Hodges Son of Richard Hodges and Elizabeth Hodges was born^d in the Year of our Lord February 24, 1702. Deceased 19 August 1730.
Sarah Hodges dafter of Richard & Elizabeth Hodges was born^d September 12, 1718. Died 4 August 1722.

Sarah, dafter of John and Elizabeth Bass her mother was born in the year of our blessed Lord and Saviour in ye October the thirteene day dated the 1751.

William son of John and Elizabeth Bass his - was born June the 23 day dated 1755.

Mille dafter of John and Elizabeth Bass her mother was born January the 12 day dated 1758.

John, son of John and Elizabeth Bass his mother was borne December the 22 dated 1763.

William Bass deceased the 20 day of October 1751. (Note: Father of John, Sr.)

Sarah Pass deceased (Sen^r.) October 2, 1762. She was 80 years and 2 months and 28 days old when she deceased.

Married the 20 day of April, dated 1729. (Note: Widow of Wm.; mother of John)

Giles, son of John and Elizabeth Pass his mother was born in the year of our Blessed Lord and Saviour January the 29 dated 1764.

Joshua son of John and Elizabeth Bass was horn in the year of our Blessed Lord and Saviour March the 21 day dated 1767.

*

John Bass son of William Bass and Lucy his wife was bornd August 1, 1782.

William Bass, Jun^r son of William Bass and Lucy his wife was bornd April the 4, 1784.

*

Joshua Bass the son of Willis Bass & Jemima his mother was born the July 14 in the year of our Lord 1804.

- - - Bass, the son of Willis Bass & Jemima his mother was born the year of Aprool 9, 1799. (Name illegible, but appears to be Andrew.)

Sarah Bass was borned June the 23, 1682.

John Bass was borned 1731 February the 20.

John Bass deceased 11 March 1777 (1771?)

Elijah Bass was born in the year 1725.

LOOSE PAPERS:

* * *

John Bass son of Will^m Bass the elder and Catherine his wife departed in the 58 year of His earthly Life, 1732 A. Domⁱ

RE: NAME AND INDIAN ANCESTRY OF SOME BASS FAMILIES, Page 14.

LOOSE PAPERS:

Kaziah Bass, Jun^r, daughter of William & Catherine Bass, entered into Eternal life in the year of our Lord & Sav^r 1704. At 28 yrs. A Pious Christian Spinster.

* * *

"Edward Bass, son of William Bass & Catherine his Wife, was borned the 19th day of ye Month of October in the Year of our Lord 1672. *

John Bass, son of Wm. Bass and Catherine his Wife was borned the 4th day of Decem. in the Year 1673.

Keziah Bass, daughter of William & Catherine Bass his wife was borned ye 30th of October in the Year of our Lord 1675.

William Bass son of Wm. Bass & Catherine his wife was borned the 28th day of October in the Year of our Lord 1676.

Joseph Bass son of Wm. Bass & Catherine his Wife was borned the 21 day of December in the year of our Lord 1679.

Mary Bass daughter of William Bass and Catherine his wife was borned on the 15 day of June in the Year of our Lord 1681.

Thomas Bass son of William Bass and Catherine his Wife was borned in the year of our Lord 1687 on ye 13 day of ye Month of Nov^{ber}.

Ver. cop. Jno. Wright, Geo. Newton."

* * *

"Thomas Bass of Wm. Sen^r married Martha Willis June the 22^d 1724 by Mr. Garzia, M.G. & Cl. of ye Parresh of Elizabeth River.

"William Bass son of Thomas & Martha Bass was borned the August 10 in the year of our Loving Saviour 1725.

Martha Bass wife of Thomas Bass departed from this Mortal Life the 13 day of Julie in ye Year of Our Saviour 1726 as son Thomas was borned into this life.

Thomas Bass, Sen^r and Tamer Spivey was married ye 2d day of Maye in the Year of our Lord 1729.

Judith Bass daughter of Thomas Bass and Tamer his wife was borned ye 27 day of Julie in ye Year of our Lord 1730.

Lucy Bass daughter of Thomas Bass & Tamer his Wife was borned on ye 5 day of ye Month of August in the Year of our Lord 1733.

Willis Bass son of Thomas Bass & Tamer his Wife was borned ye 14 day of Maye in the Year of Our Lord 1738.

- William Crafford 21 Jan^y 1745"

* * *

Catherine Lanyere Bass wife of Wm. Bass the Elder decesed in the Year of our blessed Lord 1691/92, the 17 day of ffebruary.

NOTE: William Bass, son of John, was only 18 years of age when his son Edward was born.

A CERTIFICATE (no date; possibly ca. 1725)

"In the Name of the Father, Son, & Holy Ghost. Amen:

Richard Basse, son of John Basse and Keziah his Wife was borned on ye Second day of August in the Year of our Lord 1658. Jane Bryant was borned on ye 17 Day of Decem. in the Year of our Lord 1665. They were married according to ye Canons the 6 day of November, Anno Dom. 1680. The said Jane Bass departed this life on ye 14 of ffebruary in the year of our Lord 1689/90, the Mother of Charles Basse, Samuell Basse, James Basse, Matthew Basse, Keziah Basse, and Anna Basse, all Baptized Christian persons.

"The said Richard Basse took to wife Mary Burwell on ye 25 day of August in the Year of our Lord 1695 and begat Andrew Basse, Alexander Basse, Richard Basse, Mary Basse, William Basse, Uriah Basse, & Thomas Basse, every one a Baptized Christian.

"Said Richard Basse, Sen., died in Nansiemum on ye 26 day of Decem. 1722.

"These are Peaceful Subjects of His Ma^{tie} George I, King &c, Def^t of ye Faith, numbered among ye Nansiemum People, ffreeborn, & worthie of ye Respectfull Considera^{on} of Christians in ye Church in Carolina as in Virginnia, & in- titled to the Same.

WM. RUDD, M.G. & Cl.,
Par. of Elizabeth River in Virg^a "

OTHER INFORMATION - from brittle scraps of paper of poor quality; some pieces missing: (Some names gone; dates matched with names in order given above.)

Charles Bass born 9 Nov. 1687.	Andrew Bass born 9 June 1698.
Samuel Bass " 20 Jan. 1683	Alexander Bass " 27 July 1702.
James Bass " 14 Jan. 1684.	Richard Bass " 24 June 1707.
Matthew Bass " 24 Dec. 1684.	Mary Bass " 16 Aug. 1709.
Keziah Bass " 30 Nov. 1687.	William Bass " 19 July 1713.
Anna Bass " 16 Dec. 1688.	Uriah Bass " 29 Oct. 1716.
Jane Bass died 14 Feb. 1690.	Thomas Bass " 5 July 1719.

Richard Bass died 26 Dec. 1722.

* * * * *

"Norfolk County
Virginia

"This doth Certifie that William Bass, the Bearer, tall, swarthy, dark eyes, weight abt. 13 stons, scar on back of left hand, is of English & Indian de- scent with no admixture of negro blood, numbered as a Nansemon by his own Choosing. The sd. Bass dwell, in this County and hath a good name for his industry and honesty. Given the 20 day of September 1742.

Saml. Poush. C. Cl.

Norfolk County,
Virga.

Certificate

An Inquest p'taining to possession & use of Cleared & Swamp lands in and adjoining ye Great Dismal by William Bass, Sen^r & His kinsmen who claim Indⁱ privileges, Sheweth by the testimony of White persons & sundry records of great age & known to be authentick, That sd. William Bass, Sen^r, his sons Wm. Bass, Thomas Bass and Joseph Bass, & spinster daughter Mary Bass, are persons of English & Nansemon Indian descent with no Admixture of negor, Ethipopic blood, & that the and all others in Kinship with Them are freeborn subjects of his Maiestie, living in Peace with His Ma^{tie}'s Government, entitled to possess & beare Arms, as pmitted by Treaties of Peace by & btw. Charles ye IInd of blessed Memory, & ye Indians of Virginnia in ye Anno Domi. 1677. Ye Inquest sheweth further that ye cleared Lands & Swamps held and used by the sd William Bass, Sen^r & als hath been used by his and Their forebears since & before English governance in Virginnia, and the sd. William Bass, Sen^r & als are in Rightful & Lawfull possession thereof, & are not to be further Molested by any pson or psons whomsoever under any Pretended authority, under Penalties, etc., etc., whilst ye sd. Bass & his kinsmen claim Indian privileges psuant to the afsd. Treaties of Peace &c.

17 Day of March 1726/27

SOLO. WILSON, Cl. Cur."

Many other records have been preserved by descendants of the ancient Norfolk County Bass families of Indian descent, but I have not discovered any more of genealogical value, to date of the collation of these pages, 1961.

Some of the records are individual certificates of Indian ancestry, issued by clerks of the Court of Norfolk County; deeds; financial accounts; etc.

Also preserved are some interesting depositions dating from the 1720's, but not pertinent to the purposes of this collection of Bass data. Copies of some have been reproduced for the specific families that are likely to be interested in those documents.

* * * * *

It would seem that there were some advantages to be enjoyed by those who could claim Indian privileges, in colonial times, in certain areas of Virginia. Careful preservation of records to prove their right to these privileges is not limited to the Bass family of Norfolk County, Virginia. Some other families with a slight trace of Indian ancestry have been just as zealous in their protection of scraps and pieces of ancient family records. REMEMBER: POCAHONTAS WAS NOT THE ONLY ATTRACTIVE INDIAN MAIDEN WHO MARRIED AN ENGLISHMAN! The statements following, by William Byrd, are worthy of your attention. THERE IS NO REASON FOR ANYONE TO BE EM-BARRASSED BY INDIAN ANCESTRY. If you have it, - be proud of it! - A.T.T.

Descendants of the late JESSE LINDSAY BASS, Chief of the Mansemonds, who was born 22 March 1875, - married Clara Lugene Anderson in 1899, - died 28 April 1960:

JESSE VERNIE BASS, son, born 10 July 1901; married Alma E. Jenkins who was born 9 October 1917. Their son Jesse V., Jr., was born 14 November 1946.

JUSTIN SPENCER BASS, son, born 6 July 1902; married 10 March 1928, Mercilla Rebecca Reams, who was born 3 October 1908. No children.

LONZA C. BASS, son, born 6 August 1904; married 1924, Margaret Anderson, who was born 3 April 1907. Their son Lonza C., Jr., born 9 Feb. 1925, married Evelyn Caren Bass who was born 3 April 1931. Robin Kaye Bass, daughter of Lonza, Jr., " 25 June 1955. Betty Jean, daughter of Lonza Bass, Sr., " 23 June 1935, married Floyd K. Martin.

LINDSAY LEE BASS, son, born 4 November 1905, married Mary Benton. No children.

GOLDIE E. BASS, born 6 January 1907. Deceased. Daughter Bonnie Sue born 10 April 1943.

EARL LAWRENCE BASS, born 27 August 1910, married Lucille E. Bass, who was born 27 Feb. 1915. Their children are:

- Joseph Alwood Bass, born 14 August 1931, married Lucille Iris Wyant. Their children:
Barry Wayne Bass, born 12 Jan. 1951
Deborah Jo Ann Bass " 29 Dec. 1952
- Jesse Earl Bass, born 13 Dec. 1928; deceased 1945.
- Clara Loujean Bass, born 12 Aug. 1933; married Charles Ray McDonald. Their children:
Penny Kay McDonald, born 18 Sept. 1952
Joan Lynn McDonald, " 15 July 1958.
- Norma Ann Bass, born 8 Oct. 1935, married Franklin Philip Hatton. (Daughter Pamela Sue, of a previous marriage, born 19 Nov. 1952.)
Son, Franklin P. Hatton, Jr., born 6 March 1959.
- Carrie Winbond Bass, born 22 Dec. 1937; married Reginald S. Collins.
- Robert Lawrence Bass, born 17 June 1940; married Lois Ann Bonner. Son, Robert Lawrence Bass, Jr., born 20 Jan. 1961. *TINA MACHELL BASS. 1963*
- Sandra Fay Bass, born March 28, 1949. *FEB-4-1963*

GLADYS ELIZABETH BASS, daughter, born 9 April 1911; married Sam Passmore. Their Children: Delores (now Mrs. Pruitt); Daniel and David L. (b. 26 July 1935), and Robert C. Passmore.

ALBERT BASS, son, born 9 October 1912, married Hazel A. Sullivan who was born 17 May 1921. Their children:

- Albert Odell Bass, born 20 Nov. 1941.
- Charles Lee Bass, " May 1943.
- Elizabeth Ann Bass, " 8 Oct. 1944.
- Samuel M. Bass " 21 Oct. 1946.

Descendants of Jesse L. Bass (1975-1960) - Continued.

son Albert Bass (Cont.)

- Stephen Dail Bass, born 22 August 1951.
- Earl Lawrence Bass, " 7 April 1954.
- Geneva Alberta Bass, " 17 Oct. 1939, married - Montgomery.
Their children: Leroy Arthur Montgomery,
born 28 October 1957; & Donald Wayne
Montgomery, born 10 October 1958.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS BASS, born 2 June 1914; married Frances L. Hurst who was born 22 August 1921. Their children:

- Ernest A. Bass, Jr., born 8 June 1939.
- Kenneth Paul Bass, " 13 Aug. 1944.
- Jerry Francis Bass, " 23 Oct. 1949.
- Waverly Gerald Bass " 28 Dec. 1936, married Rachel Gray,
Their Children: Darlene Frances Bass,
born 31 Aug. 1957; Wanda Elaine Bass,
" 26 Feb. 1961.

CARRIE LEE BASS, born 28 December 1915; married James R. Liles who was born 16 February 1901. Son: William Dwight Liles, b. 16 Mar. 1944.
Daughter, Elizabeth Catherine.

LEONARD WINFORD BASS, son, born 3 September, 1918; married Marie Lois Stewart.
Their children:

- Louella Virginia Bass
- Jesse Leonard Bass
- Juanita Marie Bass
- Treva Denise Bass
- Marcilla Laura Bass

CHRISTINE VICK BASS, born 24 June 1921; married James Woodrow Langston, who was born 7 October 1919. Their sons are:
- James Woodrow Langston, born 28 March 1942.
- William Kent Langston, " 29 June 1943.

* * * * *

I sincerely regret that information was not sent to me from other close relatives of the late Jesse L. Bass; but I am grateful to MR. JUSTIN L. BASS and to MR. EARL BASS for the data they have made available to me. - A.D.B.

Thanks are publicly offered to MRS. WILLIAM B. WINGO, Norfolk, Va., for photocopies of two certificates of Indian descent found in the vault of the Norfolk County Courthouse. Mrs. Wingo is a well-known and respected genealogist.

The English and the Indians -

"They (the first Adventurers in 1607) had now made peace with the Indians, but there was one thing wanting to make that peace lasting. The Natives could, by no means, persuade themselves that the English were heartily their friends, so long as they disdained to intermarry with them. And, in earnest, had the English consulted their own Security and the good of the colony - had they intended either to Civilize or Convert these Gentiles, they would have brought their stomachs to embrace this prudent Alliance.

"The Indians are generally tall and well-proportion'd, which may make full amends for the Darkness of their Complexions. Add to this, that they are healthy & Strong, with Constitutions untainted by Lewdness, and not enfeebled by Luxury. Besides, Morals and all considered, I can't think the Indians were much greater Heathens than the first Adventurers, who, had they been good Christians, would have had the Charity to take this only method of converting the Natives to Christianity. For, after all can be said, a sprightly Lover is the most prevailing Missionary that can be sent amongst these, or any other Infidels.

"Besides, the poor Indians would have had less reason to Complain that the English took away their land, if they had received it by way of Portion with their Daughters. Had such affinities been contracted in the beginning, how much bloodshed would have been prevented, and how populous the country would have been, and, consequently, how considerable? Nor would the Shade of the Skin have been any reproach at this day; for if a Moor may be washt white in 3 Generations, Surely an Indian might have been blancht in two.

Re: Early Virginia settlers "who thought their being Members of the Establish't Church sufficient to Sanctifie very Loose and Profligate Morals."
(((Wherever there are four Episcopalians, they can always find a 'fifth'?) - ADB)))

"I am sorry I can't give a Better Account of the State of the Poor Indians with respect to Christianity, altho' a great deal of Pains has been and still continues to be taken with them. For my part, I must be of the Opinion, as I hinted before, that there is but one way of Converting these poor Infidels, and reclaiming them from Barbarity, and that is, Charitably to intermarry with them, - "

"Had the English done this at the first Settlement of the Colony, the Infidelity of the Indians had been worn out at this Day, with their Dark Complexions, and the Country had swarm'd with People more than it does with insects.

"It was certainly an unreasonable Nicety, that prevented their entering into so good-Natur'd an Alliance. *ALL NATIONS OF MEN HAVE THE SAME NATURAL DIGNITY, AND WE ALL KNOW THAT VERY BRIGHT TALENTS MAY BE LODG'D UNDER A VERY DARK SKIN.* The principal Difference between one People and another proceeds only from the Different Opportunities of Improvement." (*Capitals used for emphasis, -ADB)

NOTE:

Intermarriage of Whites and Indians had become so prevalent by the early 1690's that Virginia prohibited any more of such marital contracts. North Carolina did not ban the intermarriage of Whites and Indians until 1741. Some Basses who shared the views of Wm. Byrd crossed the North Carolina line to accomplish their romantic purposes. - SEE "OPR" Counties of N.C., -p. 1. re: John Bass, 1696.

NOTE: (Continued) The North Carolina Law of 1741 provided that penalties be levied for violation of its prohibition of intermarriage of persons of different races; and castigated the offspring of such unions as "that abominable Mixture and spurious issue." - Hugh Buckner Johnston, Wilson, N. C., brought this to the attention of the compiler.

RE: LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA, from "The History of the Dividing Line" by Byrd.

"Surely there is no place in the World where the Inhabitants live with less Labour than in N Carolina. It approaches nearer to the Description of Lubberland than any other, by the great felicity of the Climate, the easiness of raising Provisions, and the Slothfulness of the People.

- The Men, for their Parts, just like the Indians, impose all the Work upon the poor Women. They make their Wives rise out of their Beds early in the Morning, at the same time that they lye and Snore, till the Sun has run one third of his Course, and disperst all the unwholesome Damps. Then, after Yawning for half an Hour, they light their Pipes, and, under the Protection of a cloud of Smoak, venture out into the open Air; tho', if it happens to be never so little cold, they quickly return Shivering into the Chimney corner. When the weather is mild, they stand leaning with both their arms upon the corn-field fence, and gravely consider whether they had best go and take a Small Heat at the Hough: but generally find reasons to put it off until another time.

" Thus they loiter away their Lives, like Solomon's Sluggard, with their arms across, and at the Winding up of the Year Scarcely have Bread to Eat.

" To speak the Truth, tis a thorough Aversion to Labor that makes People file off to N Carolina, where Plenty and a Warm Sun confirm them in their Disposition to Laziness for their whole Lives.

" - Very few in this Country have the Industry to plant Orchards, which, in Dearth of Rum, might supply them with much better Liquor." NOTE: The early Besses of Norfolk County, Va., Northampton Co., N.C., and elsewhere DID have orchards, as evidenced by references to their orchards in deeds, wills, etc. (As for the Liquor, see references to stills in several wills!)

"A Citizen here is counted Extravagant, if he has Ambition enough to Aspire to a Brick-chimney." - "What little Devotion there may happen to be is much more private than their vices. - - unfortunately the Priest has been too Lewd for the people, or which oftener happens, they too Lewd for the Priest. For these Reasons these Reverend Gentlemen have always left their Flocks as arrant Heathen as they found them." (But they act) "very Frankly and aboveboard in all their Excesses."

"They have very little coin, so they are forced to carry on their Home-Traffick with Paper Money, This is the only Cash that will tarry in the Country, - - " * etc., etc.

* *

* SEE: "Money Problems of Early Tar Heels" by Mattie Erma Parker, an inexpensive pamphlet which may be ordered from the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C. (1957), for brief but scholarly explanation of the subject.

The motion picture "Variety Vacationland," intended to promote tourist interest in North Carolina, has for its opening scene a group of women struggling along the beach with heavy loads of picnic baskets, beach umbrellas, and other paraphernalia, - followed by their reluctant, empty-handed husbands or boy friends!